Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1809. [No. 2385.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation thereof prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published the

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE *Mount-Vernon* FISHING-SHORE, together with the Stiking Tubs, to rent for the next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

January 3. 2awsm

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogsheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12. d3w

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *J. Dawes* and *Samuel Shreve*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

December 17. [Jan. 12 3t

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes, and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.
6th Jan. (11) d6t2aw

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Leaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Dimpers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12. d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Directors of the *Little River Turnpike Road Company*, will meet at Fairfax Court House, on the third Monday in the present month, to receive proposals for forming and paving the road, from the end of the twenty miles already paved to the Gum Spring Road a distance of about six miles—the road to be made in a convex form fifty six feet wide, no part of the road to be more than five degrees elevation, with sufficient ditches, and tunnels made of stone in all parts of the road where necessary, speedily to carry off the water. Twenty feet in width of the road, to be paved with stone nine inches in depth, on such parts of the road as pass over firm, solid ground, and not less than twelve inches in depth in such parts as pass over moist or made ground, the stone to be broken so small as to pass through a ring of not more than three inches diameter, and covered with gravel, sand or clay; the road to be completed in the course of the present year, the undertaker to be paid for each quarter of a mile when that distance shall be completed and received by the Directors.

The Directors will at the same time and place receive proposals for keeping the road already made in repair for twelve months.

The proposals to be made in writing specifying the distance and part of the road, proposed to be made or kept in repair, and the sum per mile for which it will be undertaken.

Bond and security will be required of the undertakers for the performance of their contracts.

Chs. Simms,
Phineas Janney,
Chs. F. Mercer, } *Directors.*

☞ The meeting of the Directors is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday 17th inst.

January 11

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE *is hereby given* to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

January 3 3w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-street.

January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

THE Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000
1 of 3000
1 of 2500
1 of 2000
2 of 1500
1 of 1000
4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Six Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where a correct check of the drawings are kept, and all Tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes as soon as drawn.

N. B. Eight days have already been drawn, and the wheel has gained upwards of 8000 dollars.

January 9.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *George Corgell* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor *Charle Cartor*, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley—Also a PIECE of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10. eots

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

Alexandria Daily Gazette
COMMERIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 *Dollars per annum.*
Country Gazette, 5 *Dollars.*

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.		27		30
Duck, Russia	bolt.	35		40	
Ravens		18		20	
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11		11	50
	box	4		5	
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.		55		60
Salt, coarse	bus.	1	35	1	50
fine		1	35	1	50
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9		10	
Pepper			25		30
Piemento			28		30
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	75	2	25
Gin, Holland		1	75	2	
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	25	1	40
Antigua 3d		1	10	1	20
Windward } 2d & 3d }		1		1	10
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	13		15	
2d & 3d		11		13	
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	25	2	50
Hyson		1	30	1	40
Young Hyson		1	20	1	40
Hyson Skin			90	1	
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2		2	50
Port		1	60	1	75
Lisbon		1	33	1	40
Malaga		1	10	1	20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.		9		10
Beef, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	*no sales*			
—— Pilot		*no sales*			
—— Ship		*no sales*			
Candles, Mould	lb.		18		20
—— Dipt			16		18
Cheese			8		12
Cotton, Upland			19		20
Fish, Mackarel	bbl.	7	50	8	
—— Shad		7	50	8	
—— Herrings		3	75	4	
Flour, Superfine		4	33		
Grain, Wheat	bus.		75		80
—— Corn			45		50
—— Flaxseed		*non.*			
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	14		15	
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10		15	
Hemp	cwt.	10		12	
Iron, Barr	ton	120		125	
Pork, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.		60		65
—— Whiskey			44		46
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.	*none*			
—— Loaf	lb.		20		21
—— Lump			19		20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5			
—— Potomac		5			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	96
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	par
Exchange on London, 100.	

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

The Carriers to their Patrons.

ARRIVED, from climes beyond the line,
The New-Year eighteen hundred nine;
Her cargo here is not exprest,
For we've not seen her manifest.
The goods and evils shipt by fate,
To mortals in this hapless state:
Of which there is a share consigned,
In bale, or bulk, to all mankind;
Are yet stowed closely in her hold,
For Time's tide-waiter to unfold—
The trade of time no laws relax—
He scorns all tribute—pays no tax:
The seas he navigates is free
From Tyrant's orders or decree:
On him embargo has no force,
Nor wind nor weather checks his course;
His bark in full sail shall be found,
Till the great speaking trumpet sound,
Piping all sleepers from below,
Shall cry let the great anchor go!
'Long side Eternity's wide shore,
Time's ship's brought up—to sail no more!
Spoke outward bound, with various freight,
The old year Eighteen Hundred Eight.
In her the goods and wares that go,
We are permitted now to know;
And underneath are the details
Of casks, of packages and bales.
One bale, marked on the under side,
(Not by the seamen to be ey'd)
"FRENCH CITIZEN;"—and on the top,
With P U S—KEEP THIS SIDE UP."
'Tis said this bale's to be convey'd
To bland retirement's soothing shade;
And never be relanded more,
On government's tempestuous shore.
But, notwithstandiug fair and clear
The papers of the ship appear,
The officers are much afraid
There is some smuggling in this trade;
And that this bale will still be found,
To occupy Columbian ground;
And with its idle whim-whamation
Distract the councils of the nation.
One roll shipt by the adverse fates,
Mark'd "CONSTITUTION *of the States*;"
This precious piece of goods 'tis said,
Was never meant for foreign trade.
When first produced 'twas the presumption,
It would be used for home consumption;
But Bonaparte's sly seductions,
Back'd by executive instructions,
Sent up behind have passed a law,
Which makes it now not worth a straw:
'Tis, therefore, only put afloat,
As ballast for Old Charon's boat;
To be thrown over in the Styx,
Where sinks the Spirit of Seventy-Six!
One cask, marked "Manly, firm resistance,"
Shipt for Napoleon's assistance,
Long may the Corsican enjoy it;
For since our country won't employ it,
'Tis best t' export it; with the same,
Go public honor, wealth and fame,
And every virtue which can rate
A people wise, and good, and great!
Spoke ship *Columbia*, in distress,
Winds high and squally, at S. West.
Our sails all under double reef,
Could give the Suff'rers no relief;
And no relief could they demand,
Who run themselves upon the strand.
The Captain trusting his own arts—
Despising all the ancient charts—
At all good Mariners still scoffing,
Afraid to give the ship an offing,
Lest he some pirate should descry,
That might, perhaps his metal try—
Attempted, without fit assistance,
To double boisterous Cape Resistance;
But swamp'd the ship: and up broadside
She went, with party's rolling tide,
Among the breakers: on the rock
Of loose experiment she struck,
And lab'ring, bilg'd. Her masts and sails
Of fortitude and glory fails;
On her beam-ends she lies, a wreck,
While seas and discord sweep her deck.
Sad state, unless the tempest ceases,
Before the vessel goes to pices.
The Captain cries, with frighten'd face,
What can be done in such a case?
The men, who ne'r felt gales before,
Jump overboard to swim ashore;
And leave their glory all to fade,
Their ship to founder—sink their trade.
While on her gunwale are a few
Rough, staunch old seamen, firm and true;
Who erst in hurricanes of old,
Sail'd under WASHINGTON, the bold,
Who steer'd the ship when ligtnings red
Flash'd terrors round; and over head
Dread thunders roll'd, and spread dismay,
Far worse than at the present day
These in the tempest calm and brave,
Are wishing still the ship to save.
To ease her of her useless cargo,
Throw overboard the great embargo;
To try her pumps, her leaks stop tight,
Who knows but yet the ship may right—
An anchor lay to windward side,
In hopes that at return of tide,
Though shatter'd much, she still may float,
And with th' assistance of the boat,
From Democratic rocks t' relieve her,
And into deeper water heave her;
Where, after she has been survey'd,
Her seams all caik'd, and bottom pay'd,
New masts erected, and new spars,
Are placed aloft by faithful tars,
From ancient canvass new sails bent,
Unstopp'd by vile experiment;
Then to the windlass all hands pray,
To get her once more under weigh.
Before the winds her canvass spread—
The admiration and the dread
Of foreign nations, she shall sail,
Till wind itself, and tide shall fail.
Spoke ship *Great Britain* in the gale,
Still standing under easy sail,
For Port Success—and though the seas
Run mountain high, she yet with ease
Makes good her course—while pirates stare,
And wish to board her, if they dare.
But fearing she might cook their bones
For supper to old Davy Jones,
They 'tempt no more to check her motion,
But let her sail, and rule the ocean.
Spoke, six months out from Tyrant's Quay,
Where she for many ages lay,
The hulk of *Spain*; with jury masts;
She buffetted the northern blasts,
And it was hoped when rigg'd anew,
As she's well mann'd with sailors true,
She'd stand all gales that e'er might blow,
From her's and human nature's foe.

Here ends our rhyming voyage:—but stay,
Before we check our vessel's way,
We'll read the log-book of the breast—
And thus it runs: Heaven send you rest,
And peace and happiness below;
May you no adverse winds e'er know,
But always with a pleasant gale,
Continue on smooth seas to sail; [ing,
And when death comes, your wind command-
And brings your old hulk up all-standing,
May you still sail with pleasure's breeze,
On oceans of eternal peace.
New-York, January 1, 1809.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 30.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Pickering's Speech continued.*]

It appears moreover, by the preamble to the French regulation, that the restrictions on neutral commerce, which we are now examining, instead of commencing in 1756, were in exercise by the English and Dutch, antecedent to that regulation, and with great rigor; the French king professing to *ameliorate* the condition of neutral commerce, by that regulation.*

On the subject of blockade, when vessels of war were not so stationed before the port declared to be blockaded, as to constitute what is called an *actual blockade*, undoubtedly abuses have taken place.

To form an actual blockade of a port, ships destined for the object must be "sufficiently near to produce an evident danger in entering." But these words by no means imply a *certainty* of *capture* by the blockading ships, of the vessel so attempting to enter. What degree of risk from blockading ships will amount to a lawful blockade, may sometimes be a disputable question. Would the chance of capturing three vessels out of four, or seven out of eight, exhibit such an "evident danger in entering," as would constitute an actual blockade? that is when to insure their entering in safety would be worth a premium of from 75 to 90 per cent. This must remain a question of some difficulty to adjust.

On these points, sir, and all others in dispute with Great Britain, my opinion remains unchanged, that they are yet proper subjects of negotiation, to be undertaken in the *real spirit* of *conciliation* and *adjustment*. That the *embargo* will not induce her to yield to our demands we have ample proof, not only in the answer of the British government to our minister in London, but in the certain ability of that nation and her colonies to supply all their own wants. That she possesses the means, I think, has been demonstrated by gendemen who have spoken before me. We have heard of the patriotism and patient endurance of our fellow-citizens, under the distresses of the embargo; and gentlemen speak confidently, that this patience will hold out till G. Britain shall be brought to our feet. At the same time they calculate on the distresses, which they fondly imagine the embargo will inflict on the people of G. Britain and her colonies to excite discontents and insurrections sufficiently alarming to induce that government to abandon usages on which she relies to maintain her maritime ascendency, and at this time, her independence as a nation. But why should it be supposed that the people of G. Britain will be less patient under sufferings, than the people of the U. States. Theirs would arise from causes beyond their control; our's from some cause or cause operating on our rulers, but which the people can neither see nor understand. Within four months after the embargo was imposed, the president himself, by proclamation announced to us and to the world the existence of one insurrection, occasioned by the embargo; and the provisions made in the supplementary acts, to compel obedience at the point of the bayonet, show how apprehensive the government were of discontents and resistance. These extraordinary provisions for the execution of a specific measure demonstrate, that it was considered as *opposed to the general sense of the people*; and in a free country, such a measure cannot long be carried into execution. The votes of approbation of the embargo by public bodies, and other assemblies of citizens, so ostentatiously displayed, while they manifest the force of party, are, to say the least, but equivocal indications of the general sense of the people, or even of the individuals composing those assemblies. These votes have always had fewer hearts than voices.

Mr. President, the gentleman from Maryland mentioned the extreme danger to which our commerce would be exposed while the French decrees and British orders remain unrepealed. It has been often said, and perhaps oftener insinuated, in newspapers and pamphlets, that if our vessels were permitted to go to sea, *all would be taken*. What escaped the French would be captured by the English; and what escaped the latter would fall a prey to the former. There is a want of truth in all this. The same gentleman quoted a statement made by an eminent merchant of Massachusetts [Mr. Gray, of Salem] that of eight or ten vessels which sailed about the time the embargo was laid, one only had reached the place of her destination. I remember seeing a statement of this sort; and I think also, that I saw a *detection* of its *fallacy*. If they had not reached their destined ports, it did not follow that they were captured or condemned.

The same merchant has expressed his decided opinion, "that, notwithstanding the French decrees and British orders in council, if our embarbargo was off we should have *more trade* than would be enjoyed by us, if all the world were at peace, and the respective nations should monopolize as much of their own commerce as usual."—Another eminent merchant [Mr. Thorndike, of Beverly] expressed, at the same time, the same opinion.

But without resting the question on *opinions* we may appeal to *facts*. I have sought information of the risks which have attended our foreign trade, within the present year, from the two principal districts of Massachusetts.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

* But Great Britain has admitted that the vessels of the United States might carry on an *indirect* trade from the European dominions of her enemies to their colonies, & from those colonies to their parent countries in Europe; and in both cases, the trade has been considered as indirect when carried on thro' the United States: that is, when the cargoes laden on board American vessels, in the ports of the enemies of Great Britain have been first imported into the United States, and carried thence in the same or other American vessels, to the enemies country or colonies respectively. But the facts which constitute an *indirect* trade, not having been definitely declared; on the contrary as they have been several times varied either by the orders of the British government, or by the decision of her courts of admiralty, much vexation and injury have thence accrued to the commerce of the United States.

But the treaty negociated by the President's ministers, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, and signed by them with the British commissioners, on the 31st December, 1806, comprehended a definitive provision on this head. Such trade between the parent countries, and colonies of the enemies of Great-Britain, was to be considered indirect, when the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Europe were first carried to the United States, and on re-exportation remained after the drawback, subject to a duty of one per cent. on their value.

In like manner all the articles of the growth and produce of the enemy's colonies, being first bro't to the United States, and there entered and landed, and on re-exportation remaining subject to a duty of two per cent. on their value, might be reladen and freely exported to any country in Europe. The duties in both cases to be paid into the treasury of the United States.

This arrangement was calculated to prevent any further dispute between the United States and Great-Britain, about the trade between the countries of her enemies in Europe, and their colonies. But the President thought fit to reject this treaty, without laying it before the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U.S.

FRIDAY, *January* 13.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied with his reports and sundry statements exhibiting the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods wares and merchandize, imported into the U. S. and exported therefrom, during the years 1805, 1806 and 1807 inclusive, prepared in pursuance of a resolution of this house of the 3d March 1795, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Van Allen* reported as duly enrolled the act for the relief of Augustine Serry, the act permitting the division of lots in the city of Washington, and the act relative to revenue bonds.

Mr. *Coles* from the executive informed the speaker that the president had approved and signed the two first of said acts.

Mr. *Coles* also delivered from the president the following message in writing.

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. States.

I now render to congress the account of the fund established for defraying the contingent expences of government for the year 1808, of the 20,000 dollars appropriated for that purpose, 2000 dollars were deposited in the hands of the attorney general of the U. S. to pay expences incidental to the prosecution of Aaron Burr and his accomplices for treason and misdemeanors alledged to

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Jan. 13, 1809.

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FROM THE N. YORK GAZ

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have been committed by them, $990 were paid to the order of gov. Williams on the same account; and the balance of $17,010 remains in the treasury unexpended.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Jan. 13, 1809.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Lewis* reported a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in the town of Alexandria, which was read a first and second time and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. *Nelson* presented a memorial of sundry late officers of the revolutionary army, residing within the state of Maryland, praying commutation of half pay for life, in lieu of the commutation of five years full pay, &c. Referred to a committee appointed on the memorials of sundry late officers of the revolutionary army.

The bill from the senate supplementary to the act, for establishing an uniform militia, was read twice, and referred to the committee on military and naval establishments.

Mr. *Burwell* from the committee appointed on the 23d ult. presented a bill authorising the president of the U. S, to grant permission to vessels to depart from the ports of the U. S. for the purpose of importing salt. It was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day on Monday next.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, from the committee of ways and means, presented according to order, a bill for imposing additional duties on all goods, wares & merchandise, imported from any port or place; which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The house was engaged for the remainder of the day in committee of the whole on the amendments of the senate to the navy bill. Mr. *Macon* in the chair. The first amendment (for arming the frigates, &c.) was disagreed to, but all the others (for a larger number of men and a greater sum of money) were concurred in. An amendment offered by Mr. J. Montgomery, to vest the president with discretionary power, was rejected. The bill, in this state, was reported to and is now before the house.

FROM THE N. YORK GAZETTE OF JAN. 10.

THE following letter from Mr. Canning, the British minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of St. James, will interest every reader—we never saw it till yesterday, and we believe it did not accompany the documents ordered to be published by congress.

This letter establishes two IMPORTANT FACTS, which ought never to be forgotten.

The first is, that the offer of Mr. Jefferson to raise the embargo on the rescinding the orders in council, was only communicated to Mr. Canning by Mr. Pinkney in his INDIVIDUAL capacity, in a VERBAL communication, and with an expression of a BELIEF only, that his government would raise the embargo, IF the British government would FIRST remove their obnoxious orders in council.

The second fact, is, that Mr. Pinkney, (in reply to Mr. Cannning's request for information) states unreservedly, that when the President recommended the embargo, he had no information of the passage of the British orders in council now complained of.

On these highly important facts, the public can easily decide how far our government have been DISPOSED to settle their differences with England.

MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY, ACCOMPANYING HIS LETTER OF SEPT. 23, 1808.

Foreign Office, Sept. 23, 1808.

SIR,

In laying before the king, your letter of the 23d of August, and in communicating to you the accompanying answer, which I have received his majesty's commands to return to it—I confess I feel some little embarrassments from the repeated references which your letter contains, to what has passed between us in conversation. An embarrassment arising, in no degree (as you are perfectly aware) from any feeling of *distrust in you* personally, but from a recollection of the *misrepresentation* which took place in America of former conferences between us. You gave me, on that account, the most satisfactory proof that such *misrepresentation* did not originate with you, by communicating to me that part of your dispatch, in which the conferences particularly referred to, were related correctly; but this very circumstance which establishes your personal claim to entire confidence, proves at the same time, that a *faithful* report of a conference on your part is not a security against its *misrepresentation*.

It was for that reason, principally, that after hearing, with the most respectful attention, all that you had to state to me verbally upon the subject of the present overture, I felt myself under the necessity of requiring, as "*indispensable*" a written communication upon the subject.

It is for that reason, also, that as in your written communication you refer me to our late conversations for the "bearings and details" of your proposal, I feel it necessary to recapitulate, as shortly as I can, what I conceive to have passed in these conversations beyond what I find recorded in your letter.

The principal points on which the suggestions brought forward by you in personal conference, appear to me to have differed in some degree from *the proposal now stated by you in writing* are two—the *first*, that in conversation the proposal itself was not distinctly stated as *an overture authorised by your government*—the *second*, that the beneficial consequences likely to result to this country from the acceptance of that proposal were "pursued" through more ample "illustrations."

In the first of our conferences, I understood you to say little more on the authority of your government, than that you were instructed to remonstrate against the orders in council of the 7th of January, and 11th of November, 1807—but to add, as from *yourself*, an expression of your *own conviction*, that if these orders were repealed, the President of the *United States* would suspend the Embargo with *respect* to *Great Britain*.

Upon the consequences of such a suspension of the Embargo, while it would still continue to be enforced against France, you expatiated largely—*still speaking*, however, (as I understood) your *own* individual sentiments.

It was suggested by you, that *America* would, in that case, probably arm her merchant ships against the aggressions of *France*—an expedient, to which, you observed, it would be perfectly idle to resort against *G. Britain*. The collisions of armed vessels would probably produce war—and the *U. States* would thus be brought into the very situation in which we must wish to place them—that of hostility to *France*, and virtual, if not formal, alliance with *Great Britain*.

In our second conference, you repeated and enforced the arguments calculated to induce the British government to consent to the repeal of the orders in council, and in this conference, *though not stating yourself to be authorised by your government formally to offer the suspension of the Embargo as an immediate consequence of that repeal*—yet you did profess (as I understood you) a readiness to take upon yourself to make that offer, *provided, that I should give you before hand* an unofficial assurance that, coupled with that offer so made, the demand of the repeal of the orders in council of January and November 1807 would be probably rescinded.

I, of course, declined to give any such *previous assurances*—but as you appeared to attach *great importance to this suggestion*, and I was led to think that a compliance with it might *relieve you* from a difficulty in executing the instructions of your government—I consented to take a few days to consider of it, and to reserve my definitive answer until I should see you again.

I never doubted, in my own mind, as to the inexpediency and impropriety of encouraging you *to take an unauthorised step*, by an unofficial promise that it should be well received—but in a matter of such delicacy I was desirous of either confirming or correcting my own opinion by the opinion of others.

The result was, that in a third interview, which took place shortly after the second, I had the honor to inform you, that after the most mature deliberation, I found it impossible to yield to your suggestion, and that it therefore remained for you *to frame your proposition according to the instructions of your government*, as to your unbiassed discretion.

My own share in these several conferences beyond what was implied in the above statement, was very small. I have (as you know) always wished to refer the argumentative discussion of the subject of the orders in council, to the official correspondence, which I have more than once been *taught to expect* you to open than to engage with you in a verbal controversy, which, if confined to ourselves would be useless—If afterwards to be reduced into writing for the purpose of being communicated to our respective governments—superfluous.

But to the representations which you have repeatedly made against the orders in council of January and November, "as violating the rights of the United States, and affecting most destructively their best interests upon grounds wholly inadmissible both in principle and fact." I have uniformly maintained the unquestionable right of his majesty to resort to the fullest measures of retaliation, in consequence of the unparalleled aggression of the enemy, and to *retort* upon that enemy the evils of his own injustice—and have uniformly contended that "if third parties suffer from those measures, the demand of reparation must be made to that power, which *first* violates the established usages of war and the rights of neutral states."

There was, indeed one point, upon which I was particularly anxious to receive *precise information*, and upon which, from your candour and frankness, I was fortunate enough to obtain it. The connecting together in your proposed overture, the suspension of the embargo, and the repeal of the Orders in Council—as well those of November as the succeeding one of the 7th of Jan. might appear to imply that the embargo had been the *immediate consequence* of those Orders, and I was therefore, desirous to ascertain whether, in *fact*, the Orders in Council of Nov. had been known to the government of the United State previous to the message of the President *proposing the embargo*—so as to be a moving consideration to that meessage. I had the satisfaction to learn from you, that such *was not the fact*—that *rumours*, indeed, might have reached America of some measure *of further retaliation*, being in the *contemplation* of the British government, that, perhaps, (as I understood you) some more severe and sweeping measures might have been expected—but that the Orders in Council of the 11th of Nov. as having *been issued* there was no knowledge of in *America*—at least none in possession of the American government at the time of proposing the embargo. Such, sir, is, (according to the best of my recollection,) correctly, the substance of what has passed between us, at our several interviews, previous to the presentation of your official letter; and such I have represented to have been the substance of what has passed on those several occasions in the reports of our conferences which it has been my duty to make to the king.

If, in this recapitulation, there is any thing mistaken, or any thing omitted, you will do me justice to believe the error unintentional, and you may rely on my readiness to set it right.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

MR. CANNING's LETTER.

The Democratic printers of New York have with equal folly and malice, attempted to stigmatise the federalists, by boldly declaring, that the letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney (which we publish in this day's Gazette) was "a forgery of the federalists of Boston." This scandalous imputation will not be hazarded at the seat of government, where it is known that the president has long been in possession of a manuscript copy of this letter, *which he knows came from the British ministry*. What moral tie can bind a thorough going jacobin.

(Fed. Gaz.)

(CIRCULAR)

Department of State, Jan. 11th, 1809.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to forward letters to Europe are informed that Two Vessels under the orders of government, will sail from New York on the 25th of this month, or as soon thereafter as possible, the one for *Falmouth*, the other for *L'Orient*, and will deliver all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports, or to other places through the same.

The postage on letters to N. Y. must be paid.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

It is reported in high circles at Washington, that Mr. Jefferson has consented to serve as Secretary of State under President Madison. It was hinted a year or two ago that he would do so, in the Intelligencer or Enquirer, we cannot at this moment recollect which. This event is far from being an improbable one. MARK WHAT WE SAY!

[*Freeman's Journal.*

A letter from Porto-Rico says—

"The latest news we have from Spain is the 21st of October, which mentions that the French cannot reinforce their armies, in Catalonia and Navarre; where, it was believed they were surrounded by 200,000 Spaniards, with the assistance of the English, and ten thousand of the Marquis Romana's army."

The Anne re-captured on her passage, a Spanish schooner, which had been taken by a French frigate, on her passage from Havana for Cadiz. The French frigate that captured the Spaniard, was one of three which had sailed from France together; two of them were bound to the West-Indies, and the other to the Isle of France, all with provisions, for the supply of those colonies.

Charleston paper, Jan. 4.

Arrived, brig General Maitland, Newbold, in 30 days from Kingston, Jamaica. Off Cape Nichola Mole, was boarded by the British frigate Favorite. Flour at Kingston, 18 dollars; and American vessels arriving there every week. *New-York paper.*

A robbery was committed on the Post-Office in this city on the night of the 11th instant. We are not acquainted with the particulars, but report states, that from 600 to 1000 dollars have been taken therefrom.

Richmond paper.

10,750 Dolls. gain of the wheel

at the close of the 10th day's drawing of the *Charitrble Marine Society Lottery.*

The 11th day's drawing commences this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Present price of Tickets $6 25.

Tickets and shares for sale by

R. Gray.

January 16.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

January 16.

Extract of an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

At an annual meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at John Hodgkin's tavern, January 9th, 1809, the following officers were elected.

Aaron Hewes 1st John Longden 2d Charles M'Knight 3d	*Commanders*
James M'Guire, Joseph Thornton, John Cohagen,	*Subordinate Directors.*
Matthew Robinson, John Hodgkin, James S. Scott, Nicholas Hingston,	*Regulators*
William Paton, John Horner, Richard Weightman,	*Trustees.*

Extract from the minutes.

TEST.

MATHW. ROBINSON, *Secbeggin*

January 14.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the *Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.*—Present price Six Dollars; but will raise on Monday to Six Dollars Twenty-five Cents.

There has been ten days drawing, and the wheel has gained 10,750 Dollars, and no prize higher than 300 Dollars as yet drawn.

JANUARY 13.

Six Cents *Reward.*

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, an apprentice to the baking business, named SAMUEL VAN HORNE, near 21 years of age: had on a suit of blue cloth clothes—he is lame in the left arm.

Whoever will take up said runaway and bring him home, shall receive the above reward.

John Cranston.

☞ All persons are cautioned against crediting said Boy on my account. J. C.

Janaury 14.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a *black Negro slave*, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10 ⁂12t

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

Januard 10. 2aw

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6. eo

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Roa ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
21 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason and Fowle.

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston,

50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ticken.

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,

Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27. 3taw3w

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria:

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 19

Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Priater, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,

IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of $ 30,000
1 of 20,000
2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, $8 $\frac{50}{100}$.

December 29.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(*Price, Two Dollars per bottle.*)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance to the preservation of health—this common but remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen of well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvert

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1805.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

co

September 24.